The Bombay Gazette.

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279

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrence. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

MADRAS.

DEATH.

CUNYNGHAM—September 23rd, at Bangalore, Lieutenant James Dick Cunyngham, 69th Regiment, second son of Sir William Dick Cunyngham, Bart., of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—September 25th, at Delhi, the wife of Edward J. Martin, Esq., C. E, Executive Engineer, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "HIMALAYA," 1,400 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. W. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Feypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

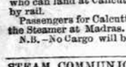
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	4	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	6
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	23	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
	Nov.				
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Guadur	2	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	22	5	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

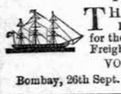
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR CARWAR.



THE A 1 Ship "CONTEST," 1,119 tons, Captain Stuart, will sail for the above Port early next month. For Freight apply to

VOLKART, BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Cilminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH SCEPTRE," Kendall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kendall will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship "British Sceptre."

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."
—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half-and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a pair of good quiet CARRIAGE HORSES. Address MAJOR DAVIES, near Upna Cottage, Chinchpoogloe.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel "COLABA." Salary Rupees 100 per mensem—with the usual scale of Rations. Applications with Testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of 1st Mate.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms. Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts. Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND on the SHARES of this Company for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a BONUS of 1 per cent. for the half year, being equal to 8 per cent per annum or Rs. 5 per Share, will be Payable on or after TUESDAY the 29th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATERIALS of the OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, as it now stands over the Cooly Creek at Bassien, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bassien at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1868.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the Auction, or may be ascertained previously on application to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tannah, 25th Sept. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Section and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS,

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as easy as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

UMRITSAR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsar, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsar, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also no Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, dito, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tulwan, Biswlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 1 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

GHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pashum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of the finest Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of Double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Puttkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pagrees, riding habits, &c., 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pagrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

GEO. S. KING & Co.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted Mr. H. R. CRAWFURTH SMITH a Partner in our Firm, and the business will in future be carried on under the Style of PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1868. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9436. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to NOON on MONDAY the 5th October 1868, for the purchase of TANKS OF SIZES, from 500 to 800 Gallons, in lots not exceeding 50. The Tanks will be delivered as they come to hand.

Each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of 25 per cent. or a guarantee from some responsible party that the purchase will be concluded and the Tanks removed within ten days.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender. W. L. SEARLE,
Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED), will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Hornby Row, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st September 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FOURTEEN 14 per SHARE, will be paid on MONDAY, the 5th October, and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, between the hours of 12 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 25TH INSTANT, and until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st September 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

UPON reading the Affidavit of SADANUND BALCRISTNA solemnly affirmed on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and on hearing on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the first day of December next, send in their names and address and the particulars of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said SADUND BALCRISTNA, the Manager for the Liquidators of the said Bank, at the Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, in the East Indies, or in default thereof, they will be finally excluded. And I do further direct that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," and also in each of the places where the Bank had agencies before it was placed in liquidation.—Dated Bombay, this 26th day of July, 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Liquidators, Royal Bank of India.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department,* which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit	from	Rs.	20
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit	from	„	12
Flannel Shirt	from	„	4
Tweed Trowsers	from	„	7
Colored Checks or Stripes	from	„	5

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE —by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Orient I ngredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOTICES.

TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VIRGINIA CAVENDISH TOBACCO FOR SALE, a few cases of 1 cwt. each, in Sticks of assorted weights. No. 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.

THE WOMAN'S WORKSHOP is removed from Bellasis Junction Road to 4, Clare Road, Byculla, between the Hotel and Mrs. Lake's.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Underlinen, Children's Clothing supplied.

Address MATRON, Woman's Workshop.

29th September 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akola..	.. New	..	217 to 220
Broach..	.. ..	..	222 to 225
Dholleras.. Bhowngur	.. ..	..	232 to 235
Veeravul..	.. ..	..	210 to 215
Yingorla..	.. ..	..	222 to 225
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	225 to 227
Khandeish.. Barsee ..	.. ..	..	212 to 215

Ready sales .....175 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Seton, Lieutenant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave, from Baroda.
Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Poona.
Barry, Assistant Surgeon, 82nd Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Haynhe, Captain, 40th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Thornton, Major, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Abadie, Lieutenant 11th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
Gane, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Surat, on leave, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th September, 1868.

The undermentioned officers are detailed to do duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to Europe in H. M.'s Indian troop ship "Euphrates" on the 1st proximo :—

Captain Kirkwood, 99th Foot; Captain Thornburn, 2 31st Foot; Captain Laurie, 19th Foot; Captain Deane, 1st Royal; Captain Carden, 82nd Foot; Captain Hooke, 45th Foot; Captain Starr, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Gillespie, 99th Foot; Lieutenant Reeve, 45th Foot; Lieutenant Lindesay, 99th Foot; Lieutenant Stradling, 60th Foot; Lieutenant G. W. Hughes, 1 4th Foot.

The senior officer to command, who will distribute the above-mentioned officers in such proportion, to the different details as he may think fit, to complete the requisite number, viz., 3 per cent.

The officer commanding 40th Foot will be good enough to attach any officer from the regiment under his command to do duty with the above-mentioned details, should they be required.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

London....	Cotton.....	£1 8s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool...	Cotton.....	£1 8s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seed	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland..	Cotton.....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China ...	Sailing vessel. Cotton...	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do...	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	" Opium..	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta..	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius..	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 30	Eddystone	Peterson	Boston, June 3.
	George Rendall	Ward	Hull, May 12.
	Tapteo (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mar vee, Sept. 28
	Scotia (s)	Hibbert.....	Kurrachee, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Sept. 30	Stebonheath	Peacock	Moulmein.
	Fusi Yama (s....	Dundas.....	Singapore.

The brig *Friace of Wales*, to Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MANORA, 29TH, 6-30 A. M.—H. M.'s Steamer "Vigilant" leaving harbour.
TRINCOMALEE, 20TH, 2 P. M.—H. M.'s Ship "Octavia" sailed for Madras this morning.
KURRACHEE, 30TH, 9-51 A. M.—Steamer "Penang" with English Mails leaving for Bombay.
MADRAS, 27TH, 10-5 A.M.—Mail Steamer "Bengal" sailed for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24 T. A. CROW ..... A. Mathewson ..Hongkong, Aug. 29.
Thomas Crock ..... H O H. Holland..Bombay, Sept. 8.
Pandora ..... Edwardsen..London, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24 Bengal (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Propontis ..... —— ..... ——
Minister ..... —— ..... ——
Lalla Rookh ..... —— ..... ——
Crown Jewels ..... —— ..... ——
Sultan ..... —— ..... ——
Oxley Castle ..... —— ..... ——
Isabella ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24 Windsor ..... H. Brittaney ... Calcutta.
Diana ..... Thos York ... Nagapatam.
Lalla Rookh (Steamer) ..... Sumatra.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25 Africa ..... —— ... Ceconada.
Sarah ..... —— ... Sangore.
British Empire ..... —— ... London.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

COONPTE: 29TH, 5-3 P.M.—Perfect communication with Mangalore at 2 P.M.
ARTHUNNA, 29TH, 9-30 A.M.—Office opened.
BUDDERA, 30TH, 12 NOON.—Office closed this day.
KURRACHEE 30TH 11-56 A.M.—able right to Peo, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates, Great Britain via Turkey 29th, via Russia 26th.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867 :—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c, on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Water works.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouses.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME :—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—An ad-interim DIVIDEND on the A Shares of this Bank for half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, is payable to the Proprietors registered in the Books of this Branch.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.
Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

NOTICE.—MR. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.
JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.
Broach, 30th September 1868.

FOR SALE, one teakwood built LIFE BOAT complete. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, an experienced English CUTTER. Apply with Testimonials to X. Y. at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—MR. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1868.

FOR SALE, a first-class blood ARAB, rising 5 years, about 14-2, would make a good Charger, extremely quiet and good tempered. Apply to DOMAN JEEDOSSABHOY, Esplanade. To be seen from 3 to 5 P.M., 30th September 1868.

WE have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JOHN ANDERSON as a PARTNER in our business, which will be carried on in London and Liverpool under the style of HARBORD, WILKINSON & Co., and JOHN ANDERSON & Co respectively.
HARBORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. ARTHUR NEMOUR begs to inform the Public of Bombay, that he is manufacturing Cigars from the best Lunka Tobacco, and solicits their kind patronage. His Cigars have been much approved in Calcutta and Madras for their superior finish and quality.
The following are the various musters manufactured with their respective prices deliverable on shore :—

Havanahs per 1000	Rs. 12	Secunderabad per 1000	Rs. 8
Trichinopoly "	" 10	Barmah..... "	" 7
Babington's (large) "	" 8	Queens... "	" 6
Do. (small) "	" 7	American ... "	" 15
Opera per 1000	Rs. 12.		

Samples of any of the above Cigars sent free on application. ARTHUR NEMOUR.
Coconada, 29th June 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOW landing ex Ship "EDDYSTONE," from Boston, and for Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street—

5,736 Pieces	125,744 feet	1 inch	W. P. Shipping Boards.
61 "	1,464 "	1½ "	Spruce Plank.
294 "	9,778 "	2 "	" "
900 Oars from 9 to 18 feet.			
25 Barrels	A. Pilot Bread	1,722 lbs.	
99 "	B. "	7,728 "	
135 "	Navy "	11,912 "	
100 "	Tar in Beef Barrels.		
100 "	Pitch.		
10 "	Bright Varnish.		
5 "	Block		
31 Cases	"Guarnier"	½ lb. Tobacco	168 lbs. each case.
24 "	Nectarine	1lbs. "	" " " "
50 Boxes	2 dozen each	1 lb. Cans	Condensed Milk.
3 "	2 "	1 "	Coffee.
25 "	2 "	3 "	Fresh Peaches.
12	American Union Scales.		
12 Tea	"	8 lbs.	
12 "	"	30 "	
6	Platform Scales on Wheels	300 lbs.	
3 "	" "	800 "	
4 "	" "	1,200 "	
1	Vibrating Axle Scale.		
6	Post Office Scales	complete.	

Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
શીંદ પ્રેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
સીંદ પ્રેસ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th October 1868, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th instant.
Proposed by Mr. Soondersdass Mooljee, seconded by Mr Pestonjee Hormusjee, and carried unanimously—That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of Act X. of 1866.
Proposed by Mr. Soondersdass Mooljee, seconded by Kursondass Nancy, and carried unanimously—That Mr. H. E. Astley be appointed sole Liquidator, free of remuneration.
Proposed by Mr. Thackersey Narrayen, seconded by Mr. Girdhur Roopchund, and carried unanimously—That the Liquidator shall have the power specified under Section 174 of Act X. of 1866, to compromise all calls and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company or any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company, generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th Sept. 1868.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
શીંદ પ્રેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
સીંદ પ્રેસ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 26th October 1868, at 3½ P.M., to pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th September 1868.

A CARD.—GOVERNMENT ICE-HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, June 23d, 1868.
Over this address is a Card, asking the indulgence of their Constituents for a cessation of all Ice supplies until the arrival of ship "Eddystone," *sailing from Boston 3d June*, and stating that an oversight in the lease can be easily remedied: probably by waving all penalties for non-supply of Ice.
The Tudor Co. erected and paid for the usual portion of the present Government Ice House, and for a continuous period of twenty-four years they have never failed to supply *all* applicants with *all the Ice desired*, for a total of as many days in twenty-four years as the present lessees fail in doing so the present summer, with the exception of an interregnum caused by the loss at sea of ship "Eagle Wing" in 1863; when through the machination of parties then in Bombay, who promised much and performed nothing, tenders were advertised, and the period for receiving them made so limited, that seasonable communication, even by Telegraph with America was impossible, and during this interval full and ample supplies of Ice reached Tudor Co. at Bombay.
The lease, however, was granted in October, 1865, to those who failed the first year to carry out any of its stipulations.
The Tudor Co., in ample supply of Ice, then asked to have the Government Ice House returned to them under lease, but the Ice Committee declined to do so.
A new lease was again granted to one of the parties concerned in the former one, with penalties for non-supplies to be paid daily, together with forfeiture of lease; and on the 23d June, by Card, the community are asked to await through an entire summer for the arrival of an Ice ship not due until far into the autumn.
The Tudor Co. think it is now proper to ask for the consideration which is due to them, both as the originators and as the only exporters of Ice from America to Asia (with the exception of trifling shipments to Batavia and Bombay), and also as the only parties who in any manner have performed faithfully their contract with the Bombay community, covering a period of twenty-one years, and with an exactness as respects supplies of Ice, challenging all other undertakings of a less perishable nature.
BOSTON, Aug 6th, 1868. TUDOR Co.
TO THE BOMBAY COMMUNITY.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.
No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended. ... ...Rs. 70.
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box .. ..Rs. 100.
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ... ... Rs. 150.
No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c, &c., in Amboyna Box,.. ...Rs. 225.
This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA
Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.
The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of those parts in a concerted piece.
The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.
Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.
A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.
20 to 28 keys ..... Rs. 15 to 35
29 keys, "Organ" tone or "Vox Celeste," from ..... Rs. 25 to 50
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 8th October 1868 at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1868.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To fill up vacancies in the Direction.
4.—To consider an offer for leasing the Company's Mills.
5.—And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 30th September 1868.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED up to 15th October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 1195 of 1865.
Aga Ally Acbar Hajee Mahomed Tuckee Cazranee, Mogul Merchant; Nisa Bebee, wife of one Abdool Rahim; and Khannee Jan, widow of Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, —all residingin Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay... ... ... } Plaintiffs.
vs.
Aga Mahomed bin Abdool Russool, residing in Mody Street, aforesaid, Administrator with the Will annexed of the said Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, and Aga Abdool Russool bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, now residing at Siam, out of the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, when he shall come within the jurisdiction... ... ... } Defendants.
PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and which order bears date the 13th day of December 1867, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed late Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 28th day of August 1856, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 28th day of September 1868.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 3rd O. t. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..October	10	Saturday ...Nov.	14
"	17	"	21
"	24	"	28
"	31	" ....Dec.	5
"	31	"	12
"	7	"	19
		"	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	2	November	9
"	16	"	23
"	30	December	7

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	7th
November	27		

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 12th October 1868, at 4 P.M.
By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 30th September 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

THE Spanish revolt makes progress, and the Emperor of Russia takes counsel with his Royal brother of Prussia. In the present condition of Europe, when France and Germany are so strong, and so suspicious of each other, when the independence of Belgium is mysteriously threatened, when the attitude of Austria, though seemingly frank, is really dubious, when the final settlement of the Danish Duchies, and the execution of the Treaty of Prague are sore questions, any spark may fire the magazine of combustibles stored up in the heart of Western civilization. At such a period, a Spanish revolt, menacing one branch of the Bourbon house, and leading possibly to the profit of another, is an ominous incident, and may furnish the match which will set the whole of Europe on fire. Napoleon III. has been coquetting with Isabella, and the Count of Girgenti and his wife Bourbons of the Spanish branch, whom he loves only less intensely than the mixed interest represented by the son of Louis Philippe and the sister of the Queen of Spain. He has also been intermeddling with Belgium, and permitting his scribes to insult and bully that weak and neutral power. We may be permitted to doubt whether he will rashly obtrude in the Spanish quarrel, and we are morally certain that any overt act towards Belgium would bring upon him the hostility of the power he fears most—England. All parties, the ins and the outs, the new and the old, with a few respectable but isolated exceptions, are agreed upon two points—that France is *not* to have Belgium, that France is *not* to have the Isthmus of Suez. The latter is not in question, at present; and the former if touched, even indirectly, is certain to be defended. Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone alike would fight for both. But the fate of either hangs only indirectly upon the contingencies that may be involved in the Spanish revolt. If wisdom prevail, to use the coarse phrase applied by Metternich to the French in 1830, the Spaniard will be allowed "to cook in their own grease." If unwisdom prevail, and the French intervene, they will not get off as lightly as they did in 1822. Prussia, and indeed other powers, Russia for example, may have a word to say in the matter, and strife having begun, who can say where it will end. Italy is a weak power, much sat upon by France, but Italy knows better than any one that Spain, under Isabella and her priests, is an enemy. May not Italy be put forward, Rome being the "consideration," to say sharp words, should France intermeddle; and if she does, may not, nay, would not England, Prussia, Russia, support the protests of Italy? Although, since sovereigns travel more than they did formerly, we are not disposed to attach any undue importance to the sojourn of the Czar in the home of the Prussian King, yet it is impossible to believe that no reference was made at the imperial-royal interview to European complications. If Prussia has to manage Russia, the house of Romanoff has equal need to be friends with the house of Hohenzollern. For Germany we are convinced would not willingly let Russia assume dominion over the valley of the Danube, and consequently not over Roumelia and Constantinople; and hence, considering that in the present state of French opinion, Prussia must make some concession to her eastern ally, the utmost would be a revision of the treaty of 1856, from which even France is supposed to be not averse. These reflections may serve to diminish the importance of the reported interview; but they do not lessen, in any degree, the danger to the peace of Europe which hangs on the issue of the Spanish revolt.

Our interests, as Indians, depend, of course, upon the contingency that events may so be shaped as to bring England into a contest either with Russia or France. In the former case, the frontier army would have to be quadrupled; and in the latter case we might have to occupy Egypt. In either case the event would be a misfortune; but in both we might depend upon the energy of the home Government, spurred on by a Parliament unusually open to popular impulses, and under the control of popular convictions. On the whole—despite the new element brought into our calculations by the Spanish revolt, despite the braggadocio spirit and restless energy of the French, despite the longings of Russia—we are still of opinion that all the powers are too much embarrassed, and really too unready, to indulge in the devastating and costly luxury of war. Unless pressed by internal disaffection, or able to secure a clear and unquestionable advantage over some neighbour, the Emperor will not vote for war; and until he is convinced, even Marshals will rage in vain. England, and we believe Germany, still incompletely constituted, Austria whose house is not in order, nay Russia, who has neither railroads, breechloaders, nor money, will be on the side of tranquility for the present. But that sooner or later there will be a big fight between France and Germany, let the pretext be what it may, we have no doubt whatever. A few days will decide whether the contest is to spring out of Spanish confusion, or be deferred until a more convenient season, when the French, besides being completely armed with new muskets, shall have learned the new drill.

WE fear that our readers are growing quite tired of the mere sight of the phrases Transit Duties and Town Dues. We regret the necessity, imposed upon us by a regard for the public good, of having to trouble them with a discussion on the galvanized notions which those fatal phrases indicate. But if the public are wearied already we can assure all who take more than a hand-to-mouth interest in Bombay, all who are not pressed by temporary needs, all who desire the progressive and permanent prosperity of the place, and even our local politicians who live on transitory expedients, that they will be far more disgusted with the duties and imposts themselves, when get them, as they may, than with the debate thereon. Now is the time, if ever, to frustrate the destructive counsels tendered to the Legislative Council, and to invoke the enlightened aid of those who sit above the turmoil of selfish interests, who are responsible for the welfare of the town, whose reputation will depend upon the success with which they defend it, and who are bound to hand it down to their successors more firmly secured than it was when they accepted the high obligations of Government. The men who justly boast that they have placed our noble Land Revenue Settlement upon firmer foundations must be alive to the unwisdom of injuring the ryot and arresting enterprise, by fettering and obstructing the transit trade of Bombay. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, although he was brought up in the Protectionist camp, enjoyed a reputation for breadth of views, and he is too enlightened to aid a scheme, not only intrinsically unjust, but poisonous to the life-blood of the imperial city which, if sagaciously administered, will become the pride and glory of Western India. Mr. Arthur Crawford, who has done so much for Bombay, whose renown as an energetic, public-spirited administrator has been recognized at home, cannot surely aid those who, unintentionally, would hurt themselves, and overcloud, perhaps for a generation, the prospect of the city he has so strikingly improved. No interests can be served by the success of the short-sighted scheme, except those of the landowners, and the benefits they may secure at the expense of the general community would be temporary and delusive. Even this section of the native public is divided in opinion. The dealers in piece-goods have no objection to transit duties on metals and metal work, while the latter would impose the noxious impost upon piece goods. The landed interest is eager for a fine on imported timber, because it would limit building operations and help to bolster up rents. The cotton dealers do not want cotton to be taxed, but they do not care what befals grain and ghee; and all unite in asking for a levy upon opium because the Government is mainly interested. Every one, with a few striking and honourable exceptions, is convinced of the impropriety of these duties and dues where they touch himself; let him do unto his neighbour as he would be done by. We cannot suppose that any disinterested and independent European in India is favourable to transit duties; and we will not believe, until the Secretary of State sanctions the bad project, that it will ever become law. We will not believe that the Legislative Council, the Supreme Government of India, and the Secretary of State will endorse a shameful proposal to raise black mail on trade, and rob the abounding poor, in order that the landed interest, whose wealth without trade would be nought, may be relieved from the payment of the share of the municipal revenue justly due from those who profit most by the prosperity of Bombay.

IT is quite true that the post of Director General of Public Instruction has been offered to Mr. Peile, and that his appointment of the office would give general satisfaction, not only without but within the department. As the matter now stands, however, we believe that Mr. Peile has not yet accepted the responsible position offered to him; and in case he should declinethe proper, it is not at all improbable that the new Director will be either Mr. Wordsworth or Mr. Chatfield. We have no hesitation in saying that while the best man should be chosen, it is highly desirable that he should be taken from the ranks of the Department, if possible, as it is most discouraging to deprive any, and more especially uncovenanted servants, of the prizes in their own line of work. In some respects it would be very advantageous to the cause of education that Mr. Peile should come out to superintend and direct it here. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, we are glad to believe, is animated by sound views, and disposed to adopt the course most likely to serve the vital interests involved.

THE "Mofussilite" seems to intend the following paragraph to be significant :—"We hear of people, in search of food, coming in from the neighbouring districts; and we also hear of some going out towards the North-West, but what their particular object may be we do not pretend to say. There is, we fear, a very gloomy prospect before us, and it behoves the Government to be on the alert, in order that worse calamities than famine may be averted."

OUR Judicial Commissioner, Sir George Couper, we are informed, has been offered a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council. We are glad to think that our little province will be so strongly represented by two of its highest officials in Council. Sir George is a perfect gentleman, and a thoroughly conscientious man. We have no doubt the best interests of Oudh will find in him a most powerful advocate. Mr. St. George Tucker, we understand, is to occupy Sir George Couper's place as Judicial Commissioner.—*Lucknow Times, Sept. 26.*

WITH reference to an enquiry as to whether the rebel Burmese Princes are to be supported at the cost of the Government, or by their father the Governor-General has decided that whenever a foreign Prince takes shelter in British territories, he is to be supported at the cost of the British Government.—*Englishman, Sept. 25.*

AN Eurasian, while in a state of intoxication, took it into his head to harangue the people of Berar on the illegality and injustice of the License Tax. He was arrested, and a reference made to the Supreme Government. It seems to us that the wisest course would have been to have punished the man for drunkenness, and then have sent him about his business. Over-sensitiveness is frequently productive of the worst possible effects.—*Ibid.*

THE office of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, it is understood, move down from Simla to Umballa early in October, the 5th is given as a probable date, where it will await His Excellency's further movements. We believe it may be accepted as certain that Sir William Mansfield's tour in the Central Provinces has been given up for the present, and that he will, instead, visit Lahore, and, if affairs on the Frontier continue unsettled, go on to Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

IN 1857, one of the talookdars of Rohilcund amongst others, was concerned in the rebellion against the Government. He, however, assisted the authorities in burying the Christians massacred at Shajehanpore. Subsequently on his taking flight and taking refuge in the jungles of the Terai, his estates were confiscated. On his death his heirs preferred a claim to the estates on the ground that their father's conduct was sufficient indication of his loyalty, but that he was compelled to yield to the pressure put upon him. The Government have allowed this plea, and have ordered the restoration of the estates.—*Ibid.*

THE authorities of the Custom House appear to be too fond of making their own rules, or of putting their own interpretation on the Customs' Act. The famous coral case which called forth reports from all the Presidencies, is an illustration of this. More recently still a well-known Calcutta firm received from England some iron materials for constructing river barges. These ought to have been admitted free, but the authorities at the Custom House discovered that, although intended for a specific purpose, they might be used for the construction of other things than barges, and hence refused a free pass. The matter in due course reached the Government of India. Here the supposition of the Collector was ruthlessly set aside, and it was ruled that plate iron prepared for the hulls of steamers or flats ought to have received a free pass. Surely a little care, a little attention to the wording of the Act, would prevent such mistakes as those we have noticed.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

SOME IMAGINARY PASSAGES IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION WHICH WILL CERTAINLY NOT APPEAR IN THE BLUE-BOOK.

PRESIDENT.—In conducting this important enquiry, it has been our duty to keep in view two leading points—1. How the failure of the Bank has arisen, and whether the calamity that has overtaken the Bank has been due to the faults of system or of individuals? 2. Whether measures can be devised for preventing a similar occurrence? I think, by the evidence we have elicited from the commercial directors, we have pretty nearly got to the bottom of the first question as far as they are concerned, but we have not pursued the enquiry very far as it affects Government and Government directors. This, of course, we are equally bound to do. We propose, therefore, before entering on the second portion of the enquiry,—I mean what changes can be devised to prevent such a calamity in future,—to endeavour further to ascertain if the system so long in force, and which has worked so admirably in Bengal and Madras, is really in fault, or whether the fault has not rather been in the way in which it has been worked here in Bombay. We will now therefore call Mr. ——, a Government Director of the Old Bank, and whom we have not yet had the opportunity of examining.

Mr.——, the Government Director just mentioned, then stepped into the box, and was examined by the President, the other members of the Commission occasionally putting a question or two.

Q. I believe you were a Government Director of the Old Bank of Bombay?

A. I was.

Q. What do you consider were the duties of a Government Director?

A. I believe his duties were confined to seeing that the provisions of the Charter were not infringed, and to counting the Government cash balances.

Q. I presume you had instructions to that effect on taking up your appointment, from the Financial Secretary to the Bombay Government?

A. I had no instructions whatever.

Q. On what then did you ground your opinion?

A. I found when I joined the Board that my predecessors and colleagues had, as a body, much the same ideas; they did not seem to think it of much importance whether they attended the Board meetings or not; they left everything, as a rule, to the mercantile directors; they were very often changed and had not therefore time to learn what was going on; and I have little doubt that I am right in my general view of the duties of a Government Director as given in answer to your second question, for I have since seen letters from Government in which those opinions are maintained, and further that Government had nothing to do with controlling, or was in any way responsible for the internal management of the Bank.

Q. I presume you are well acquainted with the provisions of the Charter of 1863 and with that of 1840?

A. I am generally acquainted with the provisions of the former, but the latter I never saw.

President—Here is a copy of the Charter of 1863. Just take it and look at section 14, about Directors. I will read it to you. "The business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, of whom three shall from time to time be appointed and removeable by the Governor in Council of Bombay," &c. Then it goes on—"Provided that any three or more of the Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of the business at any meeting of the Directors, and such three or more Directors shall have power and authority as of the entire number of Directors." So that in fact, you see, by this section no distinction whatever is made between any of the nine Directors, such as we have been in the habit of using—Commercial or Government Directors; but the *management* of the Bank—mind, that is very important,—is given to all the nine Directors alike. Again, it is really very extraordinary, one of the most extraordinary things I have come upon in this most

and the Chairman decided that the poll should be taken on Tuesday next up to 4 o'clock. The meeting then separated, after some very noisy and uproarious conversation.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Joseph Hugo and Henry Shilcock, seamen of the ship "Tiverton" were brought up on a charge of broaching and embezzling a quantity of ship's cargo, consisting of five dozens brandy and a dozen port wine. They were found guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the County Gaol.

Mr. J. L. Warden took the following declaration of a widow named Suckoo on Tuesday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital:—I am a widow residing at Worlee. Last night I was asleep in my daughter's house, and being awakened by a noise I saw that five or six persons had entered the house. There was a lamp. One Pusia and the others were beating my relative Pudema who lives in the house. Then Pusia came to me, lifted me up, and threw me against a heap of stones outside the house. No one helped him, and in this way I sustained the injury from which I am now suffering. I don't know his motive. Much hurt, I got up, fell, got up again, and lay down on my daughter's bed. She was not at home. There were people in the house who ran away, as did Pusia and the others. The others are my acquaintances. I don't know their names; they all live at Worlee. Upon the foregoing declaration an apprehension warrant was issued against Pusia.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The following are the official reports of the weather in the under-named districts during the fortnight ending 15th September:—

BELGAUM.

During the fortnight there was a good fall of rain in Sumpgaum, Phurusghur, and Uthnee talooks, and in the rest of the talooks it was but partial. In Belgaum and Beedee the rice crops were suffering from the deficiency of rain. Rats and locusts have to some extent damaged the jowaree crops in Phurusghur. The health was good except at Beedee, where fever was prevalent.

SHOLAPORE.

The weather throughout the collectorate was favourable to the inhabitants and healthy. Kurreef crops were generally in good condition. More rain was needed for the crops in Kurmalla and March talooks. In the former thirty-one deaths were reported to have occurred, and at Punderpoor cholera was prevalent.

KULLUDGHEE.

The rain-fall was general in all the talooks, and all sorts of crops were reported as progressing favourably. In all twenty-nine heads of cattle died over all the collectorate.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30th September.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Alleged Theft.—Anthony Fernandez, a Portuguese carpenter, was charged with the theft of sundry screws belonging to the Municipality. J. Witham, foreman carpenter, stated that the prisoner was formerly in the employ of the Municipality at Boree Bunder and had come there to-day to take away his tools; and on his box being opened the screws were found. There being no case made out against the prisoner, he was discharged.

Ship Desertion.—George King, seaman of the ship "Malta," was, on pleading guilty of ship desertion, sent for three weeks to the House of Correction.

A Disobedient Sailor.—C. Augusto was sent for a fortnight to the House of Correction for disobedience, he being an articled seaman of the ship "William Fairbarn."

Theft.—Robert Steven was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing a pipe belonging to Mr. E. Natale.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—30th Sept.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

Thefts.—Jaffer Ballie, a calassee, was charged with the theft of two currency notes for thirty rupees and six pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Keptadeen Nijamkan. The prisoner on pleading guilty was sentenced to receive thirty stripes.—Gunnoo Essoo, a reputed thief, on pleading guilty of stealing two copper pots and a candlestick belonging to Dwarka (woman) was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks in the House of Correction.

Charge of Using Counterfeits.—Mahadew Luximon and Luximon Mahadew, horsekeepers, were brought up on remand for having in their possession on the 18th inst. three counterfeit coins, and offering the same to one Sutedan Maneck, a grocer at Candawady. The second prisoner had tendered the coins to complainant in order to get some change in silver and copper. The coins on being sounded were found to be counterfeit. Maneck asked the second prisoner how he had come in the possession of them, to which the prisoner replied they had been given him by his master. Maneck next asked him to test them, which the second prisoner refused to do. The complainant not having mentioned anything against the prisoner Madadew Luximon in his information, he was discharged, and Luximon Mahadew was committed to stand his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your to-day's paper "Kerosine" has made an error of judgment in supposing that lamps with this oil go out with a splutter "in closed rooms."

I have been using this oil for the last four years and have found to my experience a contrary effect, *i. e.*, kerosine lamps go out suddenly with the slightest splutter of wind coming over them in open rooms; whereas this effect is produced in none of the lamps with cocoanut, or castor, or rapeseed oils. Moreover, the comparative breakages of chimneys is greater in kerosine lamps than in ordinary oil lamps.

Saving these defects, I agree with your correspondent in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the oil in every other respect.—

Yours, &c., OIL-BURNER.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As our Municipal Commissioner is now so hard up for money for municipal purposes that he is obliged to resort to the wretched expedient of imposing a grain tax and transit duties, I would venture to enquire why he has been so lavish in his expenditure upon the Nepean Sea Road? I have observed no less than four distinct improvements to have been made in this road during the last few months; and I believe a fifth, in the nature of a small reclamation, is now going on opposite Dr. Ward's bungalow.

This road leads no doubt to the houses of some influential Europeans and natives, but except in connexion with those houses, the traffic along it is inconsiderable. It is not one of the large thoroughfares of the island. On the other hand, the improvements must have been costly; and in the present state of the municipal funds it would seem that they might well have been postponed. Why then were they made? What is there in the Nepean Sea Road which makes it so peculiarly an object of favour with our Municipal Commissioner? I hope some enterprising J. P., who loves the public weal more than he fears the Municipal Commissioner, will ask at some meeting of the Bench, what has been the cost of these cherished improvements, and why they were made, when there was a deficit in the town exchequer.—Yours, &c.,

LITTLE JOHN NOBODY.

SPORTING.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

1st Race.—"The Sassoon Cup." Value Rs. 500, presented by the Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. A forced Handicap for all winners during the meeting. 2 miles.

Abdool Raymon's	g a h	Grey Beard	Calton 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a gal.	Aga Jan	Brewtey 2
Mr. Boulter's	g a h	Jurham	Captain Ward 3
Mr. Field's	b a h gaus m	Secunder Nancy	Hackney ....4 Mr. A. Abdoolla..0
Hajee A. Wahab's	c a h	Raby	Mr. Rizzack....0
Major Crosbie's	b h h	Hungarian	Mr. Ward....0

"Secunder" was in great request at the lotteries, although both the Aga's stables and "Grey Beard" had their backers. When it was known on the course that for certain Calton would steer the latter, he rapidly advanced in price and in the public estimation. At the distance post "Aga Jan" made a game rush, but the least shake in life sent "Grey Beard" to the front, and he, after being beautifully ridden by Calton throughout came in a very easy winner, "Aga Jan" second, two lengths off, and "Jurham" third. Time.—57, 1-26, 1-54, 12-25, 2-56, 3-54.

2nd Race.—The "Galloway Handicap." Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting.

Mr. Walford's	b a gal.	The Upas	Calton 1
Major Crosbie's a	g a gal.	Malmsley	Brewte....2

"The Upas" took the lead and won, without being extended, by four lengths. Time—from distance post, 16s, thence 29, 50, 1-30 2-0, 3-0

3rd Race.—"The Beaten Plate." Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting.

Mr. Field's	b a us m	Princess	Hackney....1
Major Crosbie's	g a p	Dutchman	Rowjee 2
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	c a h	Raby	Mr. Rizzack.3
Major Crosbie's	c a gal.	Whitefoot	0
Colonel Gaye's	c a h	Somerset	Cassim....0
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g a h	Nadir Shaw	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Star of the South	Brewtey 0

A most drenching shower came on during this race, the jocks getting a fearful ducking. "Dutchman," as usual, soon put a long space between himself and his field. Just after passing the first corner "Raby" ran into "Star of the South," knocking him over the bridge at the turn, and it was feared that a bad accident had taken place, Brewety, however, managed to recover his horse, and though the bit was out of his mouth, set him going again in pursuit of the leaders, all up to the hill. "Princess" was lying last of the ruck, but managed to get through them gradually and at "Hackney's corner," she took the lead from the "Dutchman." From thence the race was over, the mare winning in a walk and "Dutchman," though also pulled into a walk, beating "Raby" for second place. Time—1-27, 3-6.—*Abridged from yesterday's "Deccan Herald."*

WHAT IS "A NATIVE"?

(*Madras Times, Sept.* 24.)

A few weeks ago we were favoured with a pamphlet consisting of letters which had passed between Mr. T. G. Clarke, the Town Police Court Magistrate, and the Commissioner of Mysore, on a subject involving "an important principle seriously affecting the prospects of that class of Her Majesty's subjects known as East Indians." We have hitherto refrained from offering any remarks on these letters, as it was understood that they were not intended to be made public; but as a contemporary has infringed a rule which other journals have observed, and, in his comments, presented a one-sided view of the question, it is desirable to place before our readers a fair statement of the correspondence and the circumstances which gave rise to it.

In April last Mr. Clarke solicited for one of his sons an Uncovenanted appointment in the Mysore Commission. His application was official, and addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner, and it was accompanied by a testimonial from the Rev. Dr. Pope and by a certificate from the Registrar of the Madras University, that the youth had passed the Matriculation examination held last year, and was placed in the second class. At the time his father made this application, the youth was studying Canarese at Bangalore, and it was reasonably hoped that he would in due course pass a successful examination in that language as he had already done in Telugu. The reply was simply to the effect that the Commission would be happy to record the application, but that a knowledge of Canarese is necessary for officers of the Commission. Mr. Clarke was in hopes that the Commissioner would provide for one of his sons in conformity with a promise which he was under the impression Mr. Bowring had made to him some two years before. That such a promise had been made, the latter distinctly repudiates. Mr. Clarke, on the other hand, states that if Mr. Bowring did not make direct promises, he had said enough to him with respect to his son to impress him with the conviction that the Commissioner fully intended to carry out his intention when an opportunity offered. This part of the question however is of no public importance.

We come now to the gist of the discussion—the intimation of Mr. Bowring that he can hold out no hopes to young Clarke of employment in the Commission, "because" "the Government of India have communicated their decision that in future all vacancies in the Mysore Commission should be filled by natives, or rather that after promotion in the usual course has taken place, a native should be appointed to the last vacancy." Mr. Clarke contends that his son is a native, an opinion in which he observes, he is upheld by men high in the service; but as a contrary view is held by Mr. Bowring, he took the decisive step of referring the question to the Governor General in the hope of eliciting from the highest authority in India, the expression of an opinion on so important a question: for, as he remarks, "if those known as East Indians are to be entirely cut off, however qualified they may be by intellect and character, from higher grades of employment under Government, their already depressed position will be rendered much worse." He accordingly quoted to the Viceroy Sir Stafford Northcote's ample definition of the term native—"the words Natives of India shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India; or of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only." His Excellency's reply is remarkable for its candour and point. We give it in full. "You are mistaken in supposing that it has been decided that 'in future all vacancies in the Mysore Commission should be filled by natives,' a decision in favour of employing natives more extensively than heretofore in responsible positions, must not be regarded as a decision against the employment of those who are not natives. In respect to your son, he would not, from your account, be ineligible for employment by reason of his birth." It was reasonably supposed by Mr. Clarke that this exposition of the matter would remove the scruples of the Commissioner in regard to the order from Simla, but Mr. Bowring is not so easily moved from his purpose. He replies—"You will see that although Europeans may be promoted when vacancies occur, which is consistent with the wording of the letter you have received, the orders of Government are clear about the appointment of natives to vacancies at the bottom of the list." It will be obvious that the only interest to the public in the correspondence before us, is centred in the interpretation to be put upon the term "native," for on the right understanding of its meaning very much depends. Sir Stafford Northcote's definition is so clear that it cannot possibly be misunderstood, and we have in addition the weighty authority of the Viceroy. This point conceded, and it is hard to conceive by what pretext the concession can be withheld. The field of competition is open to others besides natives, and it is quite optional with the authorities to appoint to situations of responsibility and trust, and to the higher offices under Government, persons born and domiciled in India,—a description as comprehensive as it is liberal—and persons born of parents habitually resident in this country, who may possess the necessary qualifications and be fortunate enough to have influence to boot, without which, as all who know the world can tell, the highest qualifications are valueless. In the description is included the various classes of residents in India, except perhaps the European *pur et simple*, who may turn his steps to the East in the hope of obtaining employment where he has friends and relatives in an influential position. The exclusion of such we look upon as illiberal and impolitic, knowing how necessary the transfusion of new blood is in a place where the natural tendency of things is to stagnate. In it also are alike included East-Indians—a class of people, who, labouring under peculiar disadvantages, are struggling hard to hold their own; and the offspring of European parents habitually resident in India, who, whether they have been educated in England or in this country, are still entitled to be called Europeans, but who, with the former choose to call themselves "Natives of India" in order to come in for a share—small though it may be—of the loaves and fishes which are to be so bountifully distributed among the thousands of the aborigines of the country whom the Government have made their peculiar care. It is idle, therefore, to maintain that natives only are to be employed in future in places of trust and distinction, with the clear statement before us that though they are to be employed more extensively than hitherto, others who are not natives, are not by any means to be excluded.

Our Statues.—Let us confess frankly—the world sees it, and tells it to us candidly enough—that we cannot make a statue; and if we cannot fully commemorate the men who have deserved well of us, let us at least spare them the ignominy of absurdity. It is true, in the lack of dramatic genius, we content ourselves with burlesques. We cannot have masterpieces of tragedy or comedy. We put up with pantomimes; but let us not follow this example in dealing with our great men. If we must have statues, let them be of Beales, of Morrison, of the Picts, of Moses—I mean him of the Trousers. Perhaps Martin Tupper might be remembered in marble; but, for heaven's sake, let us spare Tennyson and Disraeli, Landseer and Lytton! Let those who come after us think of these men without the alloy of those vulgar travesties we set up in our public places and miscall monuments. Madame Tussaud's people are of wax, and, thank God, are perishable; and I have no objection, therefore, to a Palmerston who must yield to a hot summer, or a Greenacre who cannot survive a nipping frost; but what I do demur to is, a bronze deformity that defies time, and seems destined to display its ugliness to succeeding generations. A late case in France showed that a person libelled by an indecent photograph had his action at law; and even the heirs of our great men to be deterred from protesting against these worse than libellous counterfeits? Though I know in my heart that the small man with the big cocked-hat could not have won Waterloo; though I feel in my deep consciousness that Gibson's "Peel" never carried emancipation nor instituted free trade, yet these horrid abortions haunt me, confusing what I remember and destroying what I want to recall of the great originals. I declare seriously that the Duke of Wellington is less caricatured in *Punch* than in some of these brazen images; and when we see this, and when we hear a man of cultivation, and with a knowledge of art, declare that it is better to melt Sir Robert—a process apparently less difficult in the bronze than in the flesh—than suffer him to stand out, a mockery and a shame, is it not time to inquire whether our climate does not deny us sculpture as it denies us wine? And as we accept the substitute of whisky for one, we ought to content ourselves with wax for the other.—*Blackwood.*

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(*Englishman, Sept.* 25.)

The first paper in the last number of the "Calcutta Review" is an article on the question of female education in this country, suggested by Miss Carpenter's "Six Months in India." The writer is none the less entitled to attention for not taking the popular side of this question, or for holding views which many readers will consider decidedly un-Christian. The gist of his opinions may be gathered from the last two sentences of the paper. He says:—

"Let the men first surmount the difficulties by which they are surrounded, and let them arrive at a definite basis of religion, before attempting to unfasten the hold of Hinduism upon the minds of the women. When a fitting substitute for Hinduism has been found, when it has at length become possible to reconcile reason and faith, then, and not till then, will it be advisable to lead the women of India into the full blaze of Western civilization; for then their husbands will have acquired convictions upon the most vital points, which their wives may innocently share with them, and which they will easily be induced to accept."

This substitute for Hinduism he does not think is likely to be found in Christianity, at least in any form in which Christianity is at present held by any recognised body of Christians. He says very truly that "the experience of past years has shown that Christianity is unlikely to take root in this country;" and equally incisively and truly that "now more than ever, when the religious mind of European Christendom is slowly drifting from its ancient moorings, when there are traitors in every sect and church, would it be futile to suppose that we can avert the dangers of intellectual negativism by the introduction of a foreign and unsettled creed?" Those who have seen and who feel what the results of a purely intellectual education of the men of India have been, can hardly but deprecate, with the Reviewer, the extension of its benefits to the women. The writer looks upon the period through which we are now passing, both in Europe and in India, as one of transition, which is necessarily attended with danger and patrial demoralisation, but is nevertheless necessary in order to give rise to a better state of things, and in which the male sex, as intellectually the more advanced, has to bear the brunt of the conflict. It is most desirable, he thinks, that women should be withheld from influences which harden, even when they do not debase, those who are submitted to them. Even in a purely intellectual point of view, we do not think we have been so successful in our efforts to educate the men of India, that we should rashly extend the experiment to the other sex. But there is a good deal to be said on the other side. While there may be some fear that the very foundations of society might be broken up, if the women, as well as the men, were removed from the influence of the old religious beliefs, is there not also reason to think that the period of transition would be got over much more rapidly if the women kept pace with the stronger sex, than if, as at present, they should be allowed to act as a drag upon them?

A ROYAL ASTRONOMER.

(*Straits Times, September* 5)

By the steamer "Chow Phya" which arrived from Siam on Saturday afternoon, we have received some interesting documents in connection with the eclipse on the 18th instant, which we have pleasure in placing on record.

The first and most interesting is a calculation made by the learned King of Siam on the 15th of August prior to the eclipse, giving the exact time of its beginning, duration and ending. This paper was placed in the hands of Mr. Bush, the Master Attendant of Bangkok, by His Siamese Majesty, on the day it was written. We give it *verbatim et literatim*, as well as Mr. Bush's letter enclosing this specimen of His Siamese Majesty's attainments in astronomical science. There is probably no other King in existence who could have made the same calculation:—

"The undersigned having calculated the occurrence of the solar total eclipse which is expected to be witnessed at the establishment at Hwa Ko below the Hua Wan on 18th August morning of civil day according to his ability in using of Logarithms of Secant, Co Secant, Sine, Co-Sine, Tangent, Co-tangent and some Arithmetic, calculation also by Mathematical or Geometrical projection and observed only by calculation that the eclipse will begin at Northwest point of the sun about 32 degrees from North-most point at 10 o'clock 15 minutes A.M. in apparent time of the place forenamed, the total darkness will begin at 11 o'clock, 36 minutes, and 22 seconds, the darkness will be continued 6 minutes and 45 seconds, and will be reappeared partly at about 53 degrees from its North-most point at 11 o'clock, 43 minutes, 7 seconds, and the eclipse will end at South-eastward of the sun's disc at about 122 degrees from Northmost point of the sun's disc at 1 o'clock 6 minutes afternoon of day. This was only observed by long and great work of calculation which the undersigned fears that may he have mistaken on certain place he could have no time to re-examine his calculation to fulfil his present prediction to be very correct, but by Mathematical or Geometrical projection he found that the time of the eclipse at the place forenamed was greater than by calculation a few minutes namely, that the eclipse will begin at 10 o'clock 6 minutes A.M., and the end at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes P.M. the causes or argument for mistake and difference are many his accurate attention has no time to do more.

S. P. P. M. Mongkut, R. S.

Hwa Ko Palace, 15th August, 1868."

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the observations made during the eclipse on August the 18th at Hwa Ko correspond exactly with the above calculations made by His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam under date of 15th of August, and that said calculations were handed to me previous to the eclipse.

John Bush,

Harbour Master, &c., Master Attendant Bankok.

Bangkok, 24th August, 1868.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE ROUTE.

It is a prodigious plain—one of the widest and most even plains in the world. If the sea were drained off, you might drive a waggon all the way from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland. And, except upon one sharp incline about 200 miles from Valentia, I am not quite sure that it would even be necessary to put the skid on, so gentle are the ascents and descents upon that long route. From Valentia the road would lie down hill for about 200 miles to the point at which the bottom is now covered by 1,700 fathoms of sea-water. Then would come the central plain, more than a thousand miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be hardly perceptible, though the depth of water upon it now varies from 10,000 to 15,000 feet; and there are places in which Mont Blanc might be sunk without showing its peak above water. Beyond this, the ascent on the American side commences, and gradually leads, for about 300 miles, to the Newfoundland shore. Almost the whole of the bottom of this central plain (which extends for many hundred miles in a north and south direction) is covered by a fine mud, which, when brought to the surface, dries into a greyish-white friable substance. You can write with this on a black board if you are so inclined, and to the eye it is quite like very soft, greyish, chalk. Examined chemically, it proves to be composed almost wholly of carbonate of lime; and if you make a section of it in the same way as that of the piece of chalk was made, and view it with the microscope, it presents innumerable "Globigerinoe," embedded in a granular matrix. Thus this deep-sea mud is substantially chalk. I say substantially, because there are a good many minor differences, but as these have no bearing upon the question immediately before us—which is the nature of the "Globigerinoe" of the chalk—it is unnecessary to speak of them. "Globigerinoe" of every size, from the smallest to the largest, are associated together in the Atlantic mud, and the chambers of many are filled by a soft animal matter. This soft substance is, in fact, the remains of the creature to which the *Globigerinæ* shell, or rather skeleton, owes its existence—and which is an animal of the simplest imaginable description. It is, in fact, a mere particle of living jelly, without defined parts of any kind—without a mouth, nerves, muscles, or distinct organs, and only manifesting its vitality to ordinary observation by thrusting out and retracting, from all parts of its surface, long filumentous processes, which serve for arms and legs. Yet this amorphous particle, devoid of everything which in the higher animals we call organs, is capable of feeding, growing, and multiplying; of separating from the ocean the small proportion of carbonate of lime which is dissolved in sea-water; and of building up that substance into a skeleton for itself, according to a pattern which can be imitated by no other known agency. The notion that animals can live and flourish in the sea at the vast depths from which apparently living Globigerinæ have been brought up does not agree very well with our usual conceptions respecting the conditions of animal life; and it is not so absolutely impossible as it might at first sight appear to be that the Globigerinæ of the Atlantic sea-bottom do not live and die where they are found.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The following is a textual translation of the speech recently delivered by M. Magne, at the dinner given by the Prefect of the Council General of Dordogne and the municipal authorities of the city of Perigueux:—

"Gentlemen,—I propose a toast 'To the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial.' To the Emperor! May God give him time to accomplish his work! Has there ever been a task worthier of a great Sovereign, and embracing to a greater extent everything tending to the public welfare? I cannot now set it forth in its entirety; but I wish to recall to your recollection some of its characteristics. To save society when menaced, to commence the re-establishment of authority, to calm the passions, and to strengthen order—these form the base of the edifice. In the interests of agriculture, commerce, and industry to give a decisive impulse to great public works, and to complete the immense network can of communication by the neighbouring highway. Its realisation will mark an epoch and be gratefully remembered by the rural populations. With respect to civil order, to give to the individual initiative the enterprise which excessive regulations repressed; to free the community and the department; to regulate benevolence, and to spread education as widely as possible. Whether material or moral, such was the programme. This was an enterprise which required time to carry out, and it will only bear fruit with time. But the impulse has been given, and the hindrances which are inseparable from every human undertaking will not prevent its continuance. As regards political order, to renew the alliance which is so difficult between liberty and authority, an alliance too often broken, yet always desired, for it is natural and in the necessity of things; but in order to become indissoluble it should, like all durable alliances, rest upon concessions and reciprocal considerations.

"To the Emperor! The present does him justice; but impartial history alone will be able fully to appreciate his efforts, the obstacles which he has encountered, and the results which he has obtained.

"To the Empress! who has so well proved in many instances that her great abilities and her courage are at the head of the exceptional *role* which our institutions have attributed to her.

"To the Prince Imperial! A pledge of the future, the more precious because we see developing in him day by day those qualities which are most necessary for ruling over men and directing peoples—gentleness, intelligence, and capacity.

"Gentlemen, allow me to say a few more words to you which may not seem out of place coming from the lips of a Minister of Finance addressing the representatives of agriculture. I propose to you to drink to 'Peace!' It is strength which has above all things the right to be peaceful. And, gentlemen, France is strong—strong in men, strong in arms, strong in wealth, and strong in patriotism. The whole world admits that she is quite prepared for war; but I prefer telling you that she is quite as well prepared for the useful works of peace. Peace will be lasting, because Europe has need of it; the Emperor wishes for it; France is sufficiently powerful to sustain it without fear of being accused of faint heartedness; and because—and this is the best of all reasons—nobody, as the Emperor himself has declared, has any interest or motive in disturbing it. Allow me, gentlemen, in deploring the loss of the two last of our prefects, whom death has prematurely snatched from our affections, to thank the Emperor, in the name of the General Council, for having given them as a successor a worthy magistrate, one who is already sufficiently well known for his numberless services. Although but recently come amongst us, he has shown, with regard to many debated questions, a rare spirit of initiation and decision which promises to this department a future of progress. In speaking thus I am but the interpreter of your unanimous sentiments."

Mr. BRIGHT'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

The following is Mr. Bright's address—

"To the Electors of Birmingham.

"Gentlemen,—I have reason to believe that it is your wish that I should become a candidate for the honourable office of one of your representatives in the Parliament about to be elected: I therefore offer myself as a candidate, and ask for a renewal of the confidence you have so long reposed in me. After twenty-five years of Parliamentary life, and after ten years spent in your service, I shall not enter into an elaborate statement of my opinions on public questions. I have been permitted to explain them so fully in your Town Hall on so many occasions, that my views can scarcely be misunderstood by any amongst you. The cause of Parliamentary Reform has made great progress since the last general election, but a good deal remains to be done. The small boroughs are still to be got rid of, and the large populations will still demand their fair share of political power. The extension of the franchise has been granted under circumstances which have acted with great and needless hardship upon the small householders. I did all I could to prevent this in the session of 1867, and I shall be glad to assist in applying a remedy if I have a seat in the new Parliament. I regard the question of the ballot as of first importance. Whether I look to the excessive cost of elections or to the tumult which so often attends them, or to the unjust and cruel pressure which is so frequently brought to bear upon the less independent class of voters, I am persuaded that the true interest of the public and of freedom will be served by the adoption of the system of secret and free voting. It is in practice, and is highly valued, in almost every other country having representative institutions, and I regard it as absolutely necessary to a real representation of the United Kingdom. The foremost question for the new Parliament will be our treatment of Ireland. You know my views on the Irish Church Establishment, and on the land question. In dealing with the Irish Establishment we are not promoting the spread of the Roman Catholic, or damaging the influence of the Protestant religion. We do not touch religion at all. We deal only with the political institution, which has wholly failed to secure any good object, and which has succeeded only in weakening the loyalty and offending the sense of justice of the great majority of the Irish people. Our opponents speak of their zeal for Protestantism and their loyalty to the Constitution. I prefer a Protestantism which is an alliance with Christian kindness and with justice, and my loyalty to the Constitution leads me to wish for the hearty union of the three kingdoms in allegiance to the Crown. I believe that Christianity and the Constitution will be alike strengthened in these islands by the removal of the Irish Church Establishment. At the coming election, Birmingham will send three members to Parliament; but by a scheme which is contrary to all previous constitutional practice, it is intended that the majority of the electors shall only have two voices in the House about to be chosen, and that one of these shall be rendered useless by the vote of a member not chosen by, but elected contrary to, the will of the majority. Your constituency is increased in number from 14,000 to 42,000 voters, and by this scheme it is intended that in the great division which may take place in December next, Birmingham shall, in fact, throw only one vote in the Parliamentary scale. I regard this as an outrageous violation of constitutional principles and practice, and I cannot suppose that you will support any candidate who approves of it as applied to your borough, or who is anxious to extend it to other constituencies of the kingdom. The great town constituencies have carried the wise changes which have been forced upon Parliament of late years, and the 'minority clause' has been enacted to lessen their power, and to reduce them to the level of small boroughs which return only one member to Parliament. I hope at some time before the election to have the opportunity of meeting you in your Town Halls and of discussing this and other important questions at greater length than is possible in this address. If you send me to the next Parliamen, I shall endeavour to act as becomes a representative of one of the foremost constituencies of the empire.—I am, with the greatest respect, very faithfully yours, John Bright. Rochdale, Aug. 23."

President Johnson and the Tailors.—President Johnson received delegates from the International Tailors' Union Convention on the 12th of August at the White House. About 50 delegates were present. In addressing them the President said—"We should not be ashamed of our profession, whether tailors, shoemakers, or blacksmiths, or of any profession, in the mechanical line. Labour should be elevated into an aristocracy, and if all mechanics and labourers will pursue the right course the time will come when we will create an aristocracy of labour. An aristocracy of labour would produce merit, morals, virtue, and intelligence. That is the kind of aristocracy I am in favour of. It is not the profession of the man, but his associations that degrade him. Let us endeavour to elevate ourselves and we elevate our professions. It is worth that makes the man. Let us rely upon our own worth and merit for success. The most pleasant hours of my life were those I spent in my tailor's shop. I am proud of it. I was not only a mechanic, but had the reputation of being a good one. I do not wish to be facetious, but as there has been a good deal said about the President being a tailor, I will only go back to the Scriptures to say Adam was a tailor, and was the first to take a stitch or make a suit of clothes, and surely, if Adam was a tailor, I do not consider myself, as President, degraded to have been one. I have only spoken in a friendly way, and I thank all present for the compliment you have paid me. I have the gratification of saying that, notwithstanding my early calling, when I, too, worked as a tailor, I have not become giddy or proud in the position I now hold as President. Once more I thank you, gentlemen, for the honour of this visit."—*New York Times.*

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN ON THE ARMY AND NAVY EXPENDITURE.

(*The Times, Sept.* 3.)

Sir,—The recent speech of Mr. Childers to his constituency, Mr. Hunt's lame reply, and your able article of Saturday on our present wasteful expenditure upon navy, army, and monstrous fortifications, will, it is to be hoped, strike the key-note of a subject which deserves quite as much public consideration as the sweeping away of ecclesiastical abuses in Ireland.

Reduced taxation and reduced expenditure are matters every elector in this kingdom can appreciate, and if, as you justly show, diminished expenditure merely means the getting rid of a mass of inefficient officers, men, and materials, now draining our resources, and giving a fictitious appearance of strength where such strength does not really exist, it surely calls for uncompromising action on the part of the constituencies of Great Britain to pledge their future representatives to sweeping reduction in our naval and military expenditure, and to take care that such pledges are faithfully redeemed?

My testimony may be worth little, but such as it is, after having given much consideration to the subject of public expenditure on the navy ever since the appearance of a little work in 1867, known as Sir Frederick Grey's Blue-book, and having devoted some study to military expenditure, whether on men, fortifications, materials, or manufactures, I avow that there should be now little difficulty in reducing it by the annual sum of six millions, or a sum equal, say, to our Income-tax of 5d. in the pound sterling, and that without impairing the real fighting power of the State.

Of course, we are all agreed that such trenchant reduction cannot be wrought by a weak Government or a Parliament composed for the most part of contractors or their allies. Neither can we expect it if the next Parliament should be according to recent prophecy, reconstituted of "young lords and soap-boilers;" but, given such men as Joseph Hume and Sir James Graham, the economy can be effected with proportionate efficiency in all branches of the navy and army.

So far as my own profession is concerned, whether in effete admirals, unserviceable half-pay officers of all grades, huge dockyard establishments, crazy ships, gangs of loafers receiving pay as combatants who have sworn to themselves never again to see blue water, and reserves which are only so in name, I maintain that there never was a time in the history of our navy when unsparing retrenchment could be more advantageously carried out, both in the interest of the State and of our service.

What is true of the navy is still more applicable to the army. Take our home military expenditure in all its branches, add that to the vast sums wrung from the Hindoo for that portion of the British forces which are in India, and I think you will find that England stands at the head of all the nations of the earth in her military expenditure, though a long way down the roll in the number of combatants she could proportionately produce. The fact is, neither Horse Guards nor War Office has calmed down since the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny. More pomps, more garrisons, more forts, more muskets, more guns, more staff officers, more appointments, more patronage is ever the Horse Guards' cry, just as the list touchingly read by the Admiralty organ in the House of Commons last Session was for more money, more ships, more seamen in the navy.

The limit must be drawn by the taxpayer; if he gives unlimited credit there will be unlimited expenditure, and every Ministry will justify it by an appeal to a self-appointed Select Committee of professional men.

Comparing our increasing expenditure since the Crimean war with the returns of pauperism, it is curious, after allowing for the sudden accession of paupers caused by the cotton famine, to note how much the two items run parallel to each other. Last Lady-day, just as Tory Secretaries of State were justifying the previous year's waste and asking for more supplies, there were nearly a million of declared paupers in Great Britain. That million of houseless, penniless creatures had behind them, as we all very well know, another million of poor souls, some who preferred to starve rather than beg, others who warred on society, living on it, if not by it. To these two millions we must add those who live upon us, from befeathered Commander-in-Chief down to the soldier, sailor, policeman, public pensioners, and *employes*, before we can arrive at anything like a just proportion of the drones and wasps the bees have to support in this our British hive.

Is it too much to say that there are touching three millions such out of the thirty millions in these isles, or one million to be supported out of the labours and efforts of every ten million of workers? A heavy burden, in truth, during a period of profound peace! And have we not a common interest, therefore, in struggling for light taxation and small expenditure?

Something might be said in favour of our present large outlay in camps and fleets if the mere outward semblance of efficiency—the "pomp and circumstance" without the real preparation for war—would serve the purpose of frightening foreign Powers from ever disturbing us. But it does not answer its purpose, any more than the Japanese calico screens representing heavy batteries stopped our reaching Yedo and its Tycoon. If any one doubt it let him read—and I strongly advise the perusal—a remarkable report by the United States' Commissioners to their Government on the exhibitions of the munitions of war in Paris last year.* Taking the chapter "Ironclad Ships" alone, it is evident we have been unable to cast any glamour in the eyes of our Transatlantic brethren. They have discounted our expensive fleet of broadside armourclads, and they more than ratify all the "Times" has ever said, or I have written in "Blackwood's Magazine" or elsewhere, on the same sad subject. The Report should be printed in the largest type, and hung up in the Board-room at Whitehall. The Yankees have quite seen through our calico fleet, and shown how unprotected ends in ironclads will only serve to burn or smoke out our seamen from protected box batteries; how rams of the Amazon type will not ram, save to their own destruction; how things like the Pallas will not serve as the eyes of a fleet to any future Nelson; how "it would be difficult to imagine a case of more successful deception than that by which the British public has been led to believe that the armour-plates of the Hercules are nine inches in thickness," because a Hercules target was stuck up in the Exhibition with a 9 inch plate on it, and so ticketed; and how they have summed us up, after spending so many millions of money, as merely possessing an "egg-shell fleet," which, "in the event of a war, would prove a source of weakness rather than of strength to the nation."

If such is, then, the result, and I and many others believe it to be so, surely the real remedy lies in economy? If a collection of old gentlemen or officers incapable of appreciating the future requirements of our navy and army are to waste public money in ships and forts because it is our ancient custom that they should do so, the less money they have to play with the better. When war really comes we shall all wake up; we shall have all the better means in hoarded wealth to meet the requirements of the moment, and we may rely on the patriotism of our countrymen; the skill, energy, and resources of our private factories and yards, and the genius of our people for war as well as their love of peace. Herein lies our real strength; for, as the Commissioners already quoted say, very truly, "No one who examines the products of British skill and labour as illustrated in the Camp de Mars can doubt for a moment that English shipyards can turn out ironclads better adapted for naval warfare than any possessed by the British Government; indeed, they have already supplied them to other countries."

What can be done by this nation in war ships and sailors can, when the necessity arises, be also accomplished in fortifications and soldiers; and I will back a good railway contractor to throw up an earthwork in 48 hours far more formidable against an enemy's fleet than anything produced at Spithead or Plymouth.

Retrenchment in expenditure should, therefore, I maintain, be our motto, as well as the disestablishment of the Irish Church; for both measures are needed for the better consolidation and future safety of the United Kingdom.

Yours obediently,

London, Sept. 2. Sherard Osborn, Captain.

* *Report to the Government of the United States on the Munition of War exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition*, 1867. (Printed by authority.) New York, 30, Parkrow, and London, E. and F. N. Spon, 48, Charing-cross. A.D. 1868.

A Traveller in Asia Minor.—Mr. George Dennis, whose mission in Asia Minor was announced some time since, has arrived there at an unlucky period, for, like us, they have had great heats, which, being preceded by heavy rains, have generated malaria and produced a severe visitation of fever. Mr. Dennis, who is not to be kept from work, went to excavate in the unhealthy plain of Sardis. Driven from that by the fever, he has gone to Tralles, but that place is suffering so much that the Governor-General has despatched doctors and quinine, and we can hope little from Mr. Dennis's labours until after the autumn.

Dr. VAUGHAN ON THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH.

(*Doncaster Gazette, Sept.* 3)

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the seat holders of St. George's Church, Dr. Schofield and Mr. C. W. Hatfield declined to ask the vestry for a rate. On the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, vicar, it was unanimously resolved to raise the sum hitherto obtained from rates by voluntary offertories to be made once a month or as often as was found necessary. On Sunday last the first of these collections was made, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the evening delivered an able sermon, in which he touched upon the future prospects of the church establishment. He chose for his text 2 Kings, xii. 7. "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" This he explained in introduction was a question put by one of the Kings of Judah to the high priest expostulating with him for not having carried out his plan for the repairs of the temple which had fallen into great dilapidation under the idolatrous reign of Alhalia, the Queen mother. His hearers, he proceeded, would all perceive why he had chosen that text on the occasion of making the first collection for the substantial repairs of the church. It was true that in Christian times it was not the fabric but the congregation which constituted the church and temple of God. Nevertheless, there must be a place if there was to be worship, therefore, he was not afraid to apply to that church—he meant the building itself—the expostulation of the text, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" He had no anxiety as to the result, he believed that the periodical offerings of the congregation on that monthly occasion would be almost, or, perhaps, quite equal to those which they made for any work of piety or charity. So rapid had been the course of events in late years, and exceptionally so in this last year of all, that church people, he felt sure, must prepare themselves for a speedy, a scarcely gradual demolition of all that had been distinctive in their national position. An eminent man, an excellent bishop, who had been laid in his grave two days before, had been wont to say, "If I live ten years I shall be the last Bishop of Peterborough." It was more than probable, Dr. Vaughan said, that some of his younger hearers that evening might live not only to see what was called the church of England thrown altogether upon voluntary offerings for its maintenance—in which case some of them might remember in old age the first collection made in their parish church for the repairs of its fabric, and the expenses of its services—but also that day when it would at least be an open, and, perhaps, a doubtful question to whom should belong the churches themselves, and the glebe houses; whether indeed there should be left to the old church of England, as we might still fondly call it, any vestige of the legal standing which had made her hitherto the calm shelter of her own children, the admiring wonder of foreigners, and the mark of obloquy or envy—as the case might be—to thousands of her domestic enemies. "I am far from regarding the prospect," he said, "be it far or near, with unmixed alarm or dismay." I have never believed that the "Establishment," as such, was Christ's church in England, or that the withdrawal of the favour of the state would be the putting out in our communion of the Divine Schekinah. It is not so much for the church that I fear, for I firmly believe Christ's words, "Lo I am with you always;" but I do fear a little for the state when it ceases to have religion. I do fear something for the average tone of the religion in our cottages and in our palaces when there is no longer one form of worship which has upon it the stamp of pedigree and custom, when it is an evenly balanced question with every man, and with every family, whither shall I go this Lord's day for God's worship—whither, or whether any whither? I fear that there will be more and more in many houses of a cold indifferent scepticism, a careless education and a godless life. I fear that more and more may reach old age ignorant of the Saviour, and go to their graves without any sure and certain hope of resurrection to eternal life. For the church itself I fear not. In so far as the church of England so-called has had Christ in her and God with her, she is indestructible and immoral. In so far as she has trusted in outward advantage, and suffered herself in her priests or in her people to become sluggish, lukewarm, contemptuous, or virtually persecuting, so far let a change into adversity—God grant—reform her. The great question for all of us in our several stations, more especially in the days which are now coming, or almost come upon our church, must be this one of the text, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" Could not the priests ask it of themselves; are they participating in the advantages of an establishment, and negligent of that personal industry, that individual of self-sacrifice, which alone can justify endowment, maintain their position, or do their work? If the established church of England as such be swept away, then along with it will go idle, inconsistent, scandalous ministers; those who are to serve God's altar afterwards must be only such as are respected by their people. Might it not have to be said that England was gaining as much as she had lost by ceasing to have an endowed and established ministry, inasmuch as quite as often as not, the parish minister was indolent and unworthy, or inefficient. This is the way in which the priests must set themselves to repair the temple breaches. "To what end," he asked, "does the church exist amongst us? To what purpose these almost magnificent vestments and rituals, cathedral churches and elaborate minstrelsy? Does it mean anything or nothing? If it represents in symbol and form the sins of man's soul and the absolute necessity of a Divine communion, then prove it by the using. Do not talk of the duty of the State, of the right of the Church to apostolic succession, and an authorised ministry, and never use any. When the church or England ceases, with our will or without it, to be an established, privileged, or favoured church at all, then how many of you will be found to come forward in its maintenance, how many of you will worship with her when there is no longer any traditional or conventional propriety in doing so? How many will accept their position under God's providence as only one out of fifty or one hundred denominations; treating with all respect and charity, others who follow not with them; and yet for them thus to become the more earnest and devout churchmen, in proportion as State aid and legal endowment become things of the past, things it may be of remote and almost forgotten history." Meanwhile, he proceeded, he would ask those churchmen there assembled that evening, were they half as liberal in giving for the maintenance of their church, as were many bodies of nonconformists in offerings for theirs? Let them look about them in this matter, and show that they valued their church in giving bountifully in her behalf. If the church was what they professed it to be, surely it was worth something of self-sacrifice to maintain it in its efficiency; but they knew that there were many amongst them to whom the church cost nothing. On one pretext or another they evaded all her burdens. They grudged the very rents of their sittings, and if these rents were exchanged to-morrow—as he would they were—for offertories, still they would give nothing. These things ought not so to be. By this grudging, ungenerous spirit, they were drawing down upon themselves as a judgment the sentence of disestablishment and disendowment. Might they count no money better spent than that which was given for the repair of the breaches of that house—meaning by the house not only or chiefly the frabic, but rather the purpose for which the fabric stood—the edification and salvation of human souls. Above all, let them see that they really, earnestly, industriously used the means of grace afforded them. "What would not they give," he asked, "who are gone away from us by disease or accident, impenitent, unredeemed, for one such feast of love as was accepted this morning by but six and twenty souls! for one such opportunity as we have enjoyed this evening of drawing nigh to the throne of grace through our one divine Lord." Dr. Vaughan then closed his sermon by an application of the subject to the individual soul. For the soul itself was the true temple, and it too had its "breaches." The temple too often suffered its altar fire to go out as it were, and allowed darkness that might be felt to enter its chambers, making unbelievers sometimes say, "If that be faith, give me reason; if that be piety, give me conscience; if that indeed be religion, let me know only the heathen's revelation of good sense, good nature, and elevated self-love." Might it please God by some one of His thousand, His myriad agencies, to make them feel, to bring them on their knees in hearty repentance before Him, and then, even as it was written, humbling themselves first under His mighty hand, at last to exalt them in due time.

BREECH-LOADERS AT VIENNA.—The following is the official classification published by the committee of the recent German National *Schützenfest* at Vienna, of the breech loading rifles which competed for prizes, according to the results attained, rapidity and precision being taken together:—1, Larffen; 2, Werder; 3, Martini; 4, Veiterli; 5, Mauser; 6, Kruka; 7, Peabody and Winchester (both standing exactly equal according to the test adopted, and therefore classed together); 8, Wurndl; 9, Wanzi; 10 Lejeune; 11, Langer; 12, Paget; 13, Prussian needle-gun; 14, Milbank-Amsler; 15, Remington; 16, Henry; 17, Ruckert; 18, Hendrick. The two first are what are called coffee-mill systems—that is, guns worked by a crank. Nos. 3 and 16, respectively Martini and Henry, were among the seven selected by the Woolwich committee out of upwards of a hundred inventions offered under the War Office advertisement, Oct. 22, 1866, but none of which the first prize of 1000*l.* was awarded. The Henry gun, however, received the second prize, the Martini gun being disqualified by defective ammunition. It is remarkable that Mr. Martini's invention was represented in Vienna by a single rifle only, while there were dozens and more of all the other systems.—*Standard*.

TAKING THE VEIL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(*Church News, Sept.* 2.)

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—Last week a very interesting ceremony took place at this house. A young novice took the white veil, and entered upon her duties as a cloistered nun of the Benedictine order. The temporary chapel of the convent was very full on the occasion, the event exciting great interest among the members of the Third Order of the Congregation. At 10-30 a procession entered the choir, and the priest commenced the communion service of the Church of England, which was performed with every adjunct of imposing beauty which primitive ritual could lend to the celebration of the divine mysteries. After the chanting of the creed the young lady who was to receive the veil was led into the outer chapel, accompanied by her bridesmaids. The postulant was dressed as a bride, with bridal veil and wreath, entirely in white; the little girls who attended her wearing white dresses over blue skirts. Having been publicly questioned by the Father Superior, certain psalms and anthems were sung; the novice's habit, scapular, girdle, and sandals, wimple and cloak having been solemnly blessed, the habit was delivered to the bridesmaids. The superior then sitting on his seat before the altar in full robes as father of the order, the acolytes having spread a towel over his knees, delivered to him a pair of scissors, whereupon the young novice was brought forward, and while the novices' hymn, "Farewell, thou world of sorrow," was being sung by the sisters her long black hair was all cut off, the black long tresses falling on the ground around her. Her ornaments being taken off, she herself threw them also on the ground in token of having renounced the vanities of the world. She was then led out by two sisters to put aside her white dress, and soon returned habited in the Benedictine frock. The whole habit was then placed upon her by the Superior, while appropriate prayers and blessings were used. Lastly, after the binder and wimple were placed on the head, the white veil was solemnly blessed and incensed, and then placed over her head. She was immediately led by the Mother Prioress to her stall in the choir, holding a lighted taper in her hand, until her communion. Having taken the three vows, for one year, the service concluded by the choir singing the anthem "Wise virgin, take your lamp and come, the Bridegroom cometh, He calleth for thee." The novice then rose and went forward to the altar-steps holding her lighted taper, and while she was receiving the sacrament, the choir-curtain fell, and neither she nor the other sisters were seen any more.—The week before last, a nun took the black veil in this house. The ceremonies on that occasion were still more striking and solemn. The Feltham nuns are entirely enclosed; they never go out; they only see visitors at a grating in the convent-parlour, and then their faces are covered. They observe the strict Benedictine rule, and recite the ancient Benedictine office. As their numbers increase it is hoped to establish the "Perpetual Adoration;" at present only a few hours a day are devoted to this purpose. During the watch, each nun wears a large flowing crimson veil of her order. We also are informed that the nuns hope to receive pupils as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made. This house is the only strictly cloistered convent in the Church of England, in which the life of Mary, who chose the "better part," is altogether led. May the perpetual prayers and intercessions of these good sisters be of great blessing to our English Church! Their prayers are to be especially and frequently offered for the approaching council at Rome, that the Pope may have the boldness to make it indeed ecumenical by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend, and that so the outward divisions of catholic Christendom may be healed by Him who is indeed the balm of Gilead. All letters desiring information respecting this house should be directed to the Very Rev. Mother Prioress, O.S.B., Benedictine Priory, Feltham, Middlesex.

THE SEX OF MIND.

(*Examiner.*)

Is it unmanly, as some pretend, to object that woman should be unwomanly? Miss Becker thinks, with Miss Mary Walker, and the members of the broken-hearted club, that all the miseries of the female lot are referable to Judaism, feudalism, and other religious or social systems invented by the selfish tyranny of man. The morals of the Old Testament and the Koran are, in their eyes, not only barbarous, but blasphemous in their antagonism to nature; and modern society, as founded upon the counterpart theory of life, is simply a logical and economical mistake. The anti-sex theory does not set up a mere claim for equal justice, equal consideration, equal dignity, and equal right; it insists upon indistinguishability in all that concerns the human mind, is dogmatic in favour of identity of avocations, and ridicules the belief of all whom instinct and reason teach to regard the human mind as wisely and wonderfully adaptable to the alternative form which it is daily and hourly destined to animate. There is no difference, Miss Becker tells us, as far as she can perceive, in the sex of mind. We are sorry for it—that is for Miss Becker's inability to see. But, as Bacon passionately exclaimed, "I'd sooner believe all the fables of the Zend and Talmud than that this fair and mighty world was without a God," so we had rather conclude with certain anthropologists that man was but an educated ape, than that the tantalizing struggle of human grief and glory were no more than a mercantile speculation measurable by averages of net gain and governable only on mechanical principles. If there be not always traceable or observable the difference of sex in mind, that is the shame and reproach of our bringing-up; but it no more touches the question whether the distinction ought to be discernible, than the usefulness of nether garments or geometry is arguable, upon the ground that the Zulus are uncommonly fine men though they know nothing of either. Poverty, neglect, ignorance, crime, obliterate all distinctions, as they efface the very image in which man was made; and on the other hand we know that that it is possible so to pervert the faculties, of either body or mind, if persons can walk upon their hands instead of their feet, that a woman in flesh tights can make a handsome income by exhibiting on the trapeze or the back of a horse, and that girls can be philosophized out of the remnant of a blush into studying anatomy. So in like manner man may be effeminated by sloth, or luxury, or cowardice, into a condition where what remains of his intellect is practically indistinguishable from that of good-for-nothing woman. What then? Does all this prove anything worth proving? Ought not the question and the sole question to be—How shall we best qualify, by the development of strength and culture of tone, the mind of a man to inform the body of a man? and the mind of a woman worthily and wisely, gracefully and genuinely to inspire her every look and motion, thought and word?

The assimilation of mental sex, were it possible, would simply be detestable; and the attempt would be at once a crime and a blunder. All nature is bifold, not single; and there is no joy or good in life that is not in harmony with nature's laws. What sort of place a "Bloomer" world would be had Miss Becker the making of it, we cannot tell; but the very thought of it by contrast makes us sick. Ours is a sad and suffering world enough, and all of us are bound to try whether we cannot in one way or other help to make it somewhat better; but to take away that which for countless myriads of our race has formed the chief solace of existence, the manly delight of winning the love of a being who has that to give which man possesses not, that which the instinct of his nature in its perfection forbids him to offer—the homage of affectionate dependence—while in return it affords to the weaker sex the pride and joy of winning a protector and defender through the storms of life, by the firm though silken coil of feminine fascination—all this must be swept away to make room for the she-man and he-woman of our materialist reformers, who tell us that softness and delicacy, household and highway duties, the sports of the field and the cares of the nursery, all equally and indistinguishably belong to women and to men. The world is made on the principle of dualism, and so long as it lasts we are assured that day and night, summer and winter, shall not cease. Though the globe perpetually whirls on its axis from West to East, we are happily spared the perpetual infliction of the east wind; and though the conceit of wiseacres bids them perpetually preach the profitableness of clipping the golden edges of sleep, unconsciousness for a third or a fourth of our time is fortunately beyond their power to curtail. Activity and repose when fitly intermarried breed, and their progeny are all that is glorious in the workmanship of man. Why ever lie down to rest? Why not always toil and doze unseparatedly? Or why let appetite wait upon hunger and have hours for fasting and for food? And as for darkness, let there be a great joint-stock gas association to put down darkness and assimilate day and night. So far from seeing anything ennobling or elevating, merciful or economical in the so-called philosophy of *un*-sex, it seems to us an unnatural dream without any purpose but a mischievous one. That the education of women ought to be as much an object of profound thought, private care, and public policy as the education of men, we cordially agree; but the best definition we can give of what that twofold education ought to aim at is this, to train boyhood in the possession of all that is unoffeminate, and girlhood in the moral beauty of all that is unmasculine. The greater the difference, not the less, between the two, the better in our opinion.

THE "TURF" IN FRANCE.

(*The Times.*)

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 7 A.M.

A curious case of spoiling the Egyptian has given rise to a lawsuit just decided before the civil tribunal of the Seine. The long report given of it in the "Gazette des Tribunaux" will be read with much interest by the sporting world, and will be found amusing by the general public. The outline of the case was as follows:—There is a racing stable known in the French turf by the "nom du course" of Major Fridolin. The horses belonging to it are entered as the property of the imaginary Major, who is in reality three gentlemen in one—perhaps more than three; but the principal persons in the association were M. Charles Laffite, M. Niviere, and latterly his Excellency Khalil Bey. The last named is one of those wealthy pleasure-loving Orientals whom one sometimes meets with in Paris, where they become for a time domiciled and almost Parisians. He is also rather a great personage in his own country, having been Ottoman Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and now occupying a high post in the Sultan's service. His stay in France was an agreeable, but costly episode in his career. He left behind him some large sums of money, and also, if his counsel may be believed, the reputation of a very generous and very honourable man. In 1867 he was induced to become a partner in the Fridolin association. To facilitate his entrance, M. Laffitte sold him horses to the amount of 168,000f., which, with an additional 7,000f. worth of horse equipments, &c., constituted the stake he had in the company. It seems that although the Fridolin horses win many races, they are expensive animals in their habits and do not pay their way. They win laurels, but they cannot eat them, and they do not earn their oats. There was a current loss of 50 per cent. in 1867, and Khalil Bey demanded to dissolve partnership. This M. Charles Laffitte strongly opposed; Khalil Bey went to Nice for the winter. M. Laffitte thought better of his refusal, and offered terms, which were accepted. On the 4th of last February it was agreed that the racing stable composed of the Morlaye and Villebon studs should be sold, and that then, all charges deducted, each of the associates should receive his share. On the same day Khalil Bey wrote to M. Charles Laffitte that he gave his friend and representative, M. Garin de la Morflans, full powers to arrange with him everything concerning the sale of their stable, agreeably with their agreement of that day. Khalil Bey then returned to Nice. M. de Morflans, it appears, is known to all Paris as the friend and habitual agent of the Bey, whose *alter ego* he was. M. Laffitte not only received the letter, but himself accredited M. de la Morflans to a certain Cheri, charged to direct the sale, and in his note to Cheri described him as the representative of Khalil Bey.

The sale of the Morlaye stud was held on the 13th of February. Gontran, a celebrated horse, which had won many races, was the first put up, and was knocked down to M. C. Laffitte for the paltry sum of 5,500f. M. Garin de la Morflans could not believe his ears; the horse had been estimated at 25,000f., and has since been sold by M. C. Laffitte for 18,000f. Alexandra, winner of several races in 1866 and 1867, was the next led out. She had been valued at 8,000f., but was knocked down for 4,800f., again to M. C. Laffitte. M. de la Morflans began to smell a rat, and when Ferragus, the third horse, was put up, he bid for him. Ferragus fetched 18,000f. The fourth horse was Debut. Khalil Bey meant to keep him, and his agent had directions to bid. There was a contest between M. Laffitte and M. de la Morflans, and the latter got the horse (which was put up at 3,000f. and which at first seemed likely to be knocked down to M. Laffitte for five napoleons more) for 7,200f. An immediate demand was made upon him for the money; but, said Morflans, "I bought the horse for Khalil Bey;" and he appealed to M. Laffitte, who had not paid for the three horses he had bought. As co-proprietor, Khalil Bey had evidently the same right as M. Laffitte to pay for the horses he might buy out of his share of the proceeds of the sale. M. Laffitte, however, denied this, declared that he did not recognize M. de la Morflans' powers, that he alone was authorized to sell, and that he would continue the sale.

The horse M. de la Morflans had bought was put up again, and thenceforward M. Laffitte, having put out Khalil Bey's agent, and having no opponents left, was able to buy all the best horses for a song. He thus got the pick of the stable for 106,550f. Instead of producing 310,000f., the sale produced only 145,000f. It was a loss of 82,000f. to Khalil Bey, who was entitled to half the proceeds. Thus, at least, did his advocate represent the affair. The last lot was a mare called The Grise, harnessed to a basket carriage. M. Laffitte got into the vehicle just as it was going to be put up and took the reins. Horse and carriage were put up at 600f. "625" cried M. Laffitte; down came the hammer, and M. Laffitte triumphant. The patience of the Turk, however, was not proof against such treatment, and he brought an action. Khalil's lawyer showed that Laffitte had no right to sell in his name alone; that the horses belonged to the Bey as much as to him; that M. Laffitte had given credit to many other buyers, and had largely availed himself of the privilege he denied his partner. Three months later M. Laffitte, beginning to suspect that his case was a bad one, alleged that if he had not allowed Khalil Bey to pay in the way he desired it was because his share of the proceeds had been attached. But M. Oppenheim, who had laid the attachment, had withdrawn his claim on the 4th of February, a fact well known to Laffitte. A few weeks later the Villebon stud was sold. It comprised all the worst horses; nevertheless, it brought in 181,000f. 40,000f. more than the La Morlaye stud. In the interval between the sales Khalil Bey had contrived to protect himself against the manœuvres of his too clever partner. To add to the poor Turk's disgust he had considerable engagements on horses which he had fully intended to buy, and was prevented getting. M. Charles Laffitte's counsel made very light of his opponent's statement. He would fain have treated it as an *Arabian Nights'* tale, due chiefly to the Oriental imagination of the Bey. He endeavoured to make it appear that M. de la Morflans had no power beyond that of fixing with M. Laffitte the day of the sale; but the tribunal was little impressed by his arguments. It found that the authorization given to Morflans was both general and precise, and had been fully understood and accepted as such by Laffitte; that Morflans had been prevented bidding, and that no attention had been paid to the opposition he made to the continuation of the sale when he saw the horses being knocked down at wretched prices; that several horses were proved to have been adjudged to Laffitte at a price inferior to their real value; that Khalil's share of the price of the first three horses sold was more than equivalent to the price of the fourth, bought by his agent, and was consequently an ample guarantee; that a certificate produced clearly proved that Oppenheim's attachment of the proceeds of the sale had been raised before the 13th of February, and that this fact was known to Laffitte; that Laffitte, after having recognized and accepted Garin de la Morflans as agent and representative of Khalil Bey, had no right to contest his powers and demand a written authorization at the moment of the sale, and without previous notice. Considering all these circumstances, and various others which may have been omitted, the tribunal awarded 25,000f. damages to Khalil Bay, and ordered Laffitte to pay all the costs of the suit. Khalil Bay did not prove that he suffered any real detriment from his having been prevented purchasing the horses on which he had engagements.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Biengpore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half years have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		Rs.	1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
,, 4	do.	,,	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
,, 3	do.	,,	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
,, 2	do.	,,	1s. 11d. do.
,, 1	do.	,,	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
,, demand		,,	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.	,,	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	,,	
On Paris	do.	,,	1s. 10 3/4d. do.

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No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

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CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

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4	do.	1/1 1/8	,,
3	do.	1/1 1/16	,,
2	do.	1/1	,,
1	do.	1/0 15/16	,,
On demand		1/0 7/8	,,
On Scotland		1/0 7/8	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do.	6	do.	4 ,,
Do.	12	do.	5 ,,
Do.	24	do.	6 ,,

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m'ths' sight above		£50	1s. 11d. per Rupee
,, 4	do.	,,	1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
,, 3	do.	,,	1s. 11d. ,,
,, 2	do.	,,	1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
,, 1	do.	,,	1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
On demand		,,	
On Scotland	do.	,,	
On Ireland	do.	,,	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		,,	1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	,,	,,	6 per cent.
6 do.	,,	,,	5 ,,
3 do.	,,	,,	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in Cash, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4	do.	,,	at 1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
3	do.	,,	at 1s. 11d. ,,
2	do.	,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1	do.	,,	at 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)		,,	at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted homeiin the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £164,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	6	,,	5 ,,
,,	12	,,	6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Rates on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	No. 1 Rs.	30 per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	,,	18 ,,
Clarets.....	'St. Julien'	,,	18 ,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,,	12 ,,
Austrian Wines, Red and White			
Voslauer...		Rs.	18 to 23 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept.